

# Cumberland Gap

National Historical Park  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

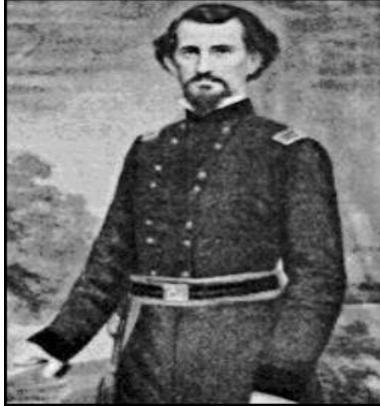


## During the Civil War

**“I wish a movement made to seize...the mountain pass called Cumberland Gap.”**

**-Abraham Lincoln (Oct. 1, 1861)**

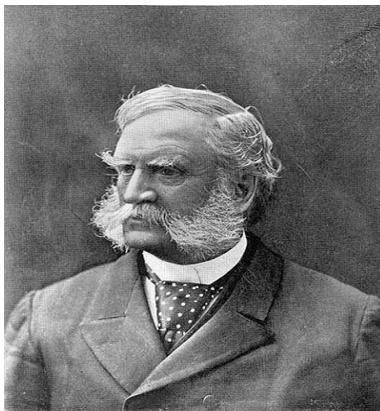
### *First Occupation of the Cumberland Gap Mid 1861 - June 17, 1862*



General Felix Zollicoffer

Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer took control of the Gap, easily overcoming local Home Guard opposition, and began building fortifications on the north side of the mountain face to halt any Union invasion of Tennessee. After Zollicoffer was killed at the Battle of Mill Springs, Colonel James E. Raines, soon to become General, commanded the Gap until General Carter Stevenson reinforced the Gap and became commander.

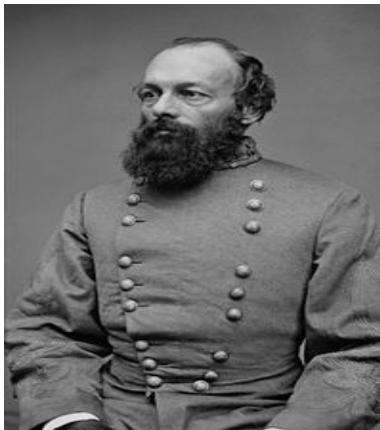
### *Second Occupation of the Cumberland Gap June 18 - Sep. 17, 1862*



General George Morgan

General Stevenson and his command were ordered away from the Gap and deeper into Tennessee. With Confederate forces gone, Union General George W. Morgan took control of the Gap and built fortifications along the southern side of the mountain on orders from President Abraham Lincoln. The President was determined to keep Kentucky in the Union and to protect the pro-Union population of East Tennessee. Holding the Gap could also be a staging point for a Union advance on Knoxville that would sever the rail line from Knoxville to Richmond, Virginia.

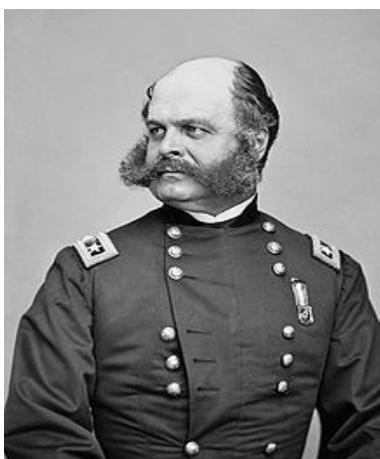
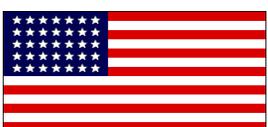
### *Third Occupation of the Cumberland Gap Sep. 18, 1862 - Sep. 9, 1863*



General Edmund Kirby Smith

In 1862, a major invasion of Kentucky was launched by the South. General Morgan left the Gap and Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith took control during the Kentucky Campaign led by Confederate General Braxton Bragg. The Gap served as the route through which Bragg retreated into Tennessee. The Gap was under the direct command of General Archibald Gracie until he was transferred to the Eastern Theater of the war. He left in command General John Frazer, who controlled the Gap from August 8, 1863 until September 9, 1863.

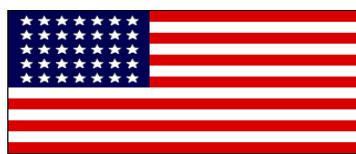
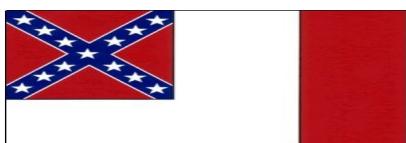
### *Fourth Occupation of the Cumberland Gap Sep. 9, 1863 - April 1865*



General Ambrose Burnside

Ordered to the Gap in September of 1863 for a possible northern occupation, Union Colonel John DeCourcy arrived from the north. Likewise, Union General Shackelford approached from the south. The two forces trapped Confederate General Frazer at the Gap. General Ambrose Burnside, who had just taken Knoxville after it had been evacuated, arrived at the Gap from the South on September 9. Upon Burnside's arrival, General Frazer surrendered knowing there were no Confederate reinforcements in East Tennessee as Knoxville was under Union Control.

# Civil War Units at Cumberland Gap



Confederate Forces  
1861 – June 17, 1862

42nd Georgia Infantry Regiment  
3rd Georgia Infantry Battalion  
9th Georgia Infantry Battalion  
52nd Georgia Infantry Regiment  
3rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Lillard's)  
4th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
11th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
17th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
19th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
20th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
34th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
29th North Carolina Infantry Regiment  
16th Alabama Infantry Regiment  
23rd Alabama Infantry Regiment  
30th Alabama Infantry Regiment  
31st Alabama Infantry Regiment  
46th Alabama Infantry Regiment  
9th Mississippi Infantry Regiment  
15th Mississippi Infantry Regiment  
Botetourt Virginia Artillery Battery  
Burrough's Company  
Tennessee Light Artillery  
Eufaula Alabama Light Artillery

Confederate Forces  
Sep. 18, 1862 – Sep. 9, 1863

25th Virginia Cavalry Regiment  
21st Virginia Infantry Battalion  
64th Virginia Infantry Regiment  
Smith's Company G Cavalry Battalion  
16th Georgia Cavalry Battalion  
55<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry Regiment (Captured)  
65th Georgia Infantry Regiment  
5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion  
29th North Carolina Infantry Regiment  
58th North Carolina Infantry Regiment  
62nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment (Captured)  
64th North Carolina Infantry Regiment (Captured)  
1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment (Carter's)  
5th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment  
63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
43rd Alabama Infantry Regiment  
59th Alabama Infantry Regiment  
60th Alabama Infantry Regiment  
9th Georgia Artillery Battalion (Captured)  
Baxter's Company  
Tennessee Light Artillery  
Mabry's Artillery (Captured)  
12th Georgia Light Artillery Battalion  
Barbour Alabama Light Artillery

Union Forces  
June 18 – Sep. 17, 1862

2nd Tennessee Cavalry Regiment  
1st Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
4th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
5th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment  
9th Ohio Artillery Battery  
16th Ohio Infantry Regiment  
42nd Ohio Infantry Regiment  
1 Company, Munday's Cavalry (1st Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry)  
1st Battalion, Kentucky Cavalry  
3rd Kentucky Infantry Regiment  
7th Kentucky Infantry Regiment  
14th Kentucky Infantry Regiment  
19th Kentucky Infantry Regiment  
22nd Kentucky Infantry Regiment  
1st Michigan Artillery Battery "G"  
1st Independent Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery  
33rd Indiana Infantry Regiment  
49th Indiana Infantry Regiment

Union Forces  
Sep. 9, 1863 – May 1865

1st Michigan Artillery Battery "L" & "M"  
11st Michigan Cavalry Regiment  
9th Michigan Cavalry Regiment  
1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery "D"  
2nd Ohio Cavalry Regiment  
7th Ohio Cavalry Regiment  
22nd Ohio Artillery Battery  
45th Ohio Infantry Regiment  
86th Ohio Infantry Regiment  
104th Ohio Infantry Regiment  
129th Ohio Infantry Regiment  
16th Illinois Cavalry  
1st Tennessee Light Artillery Battery "B"  
11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment  
23rd Indiana Artillery Battery  
91st Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment  
115th Indiana Infantry Regiment  
117th Indiana Infantry Regiment  
118th Indiana Infantry Regiment  
34th Kentucky Infantry Regiment  
2nd North Carolina Mounted Infantry Regiment

Units will be added as research continues